

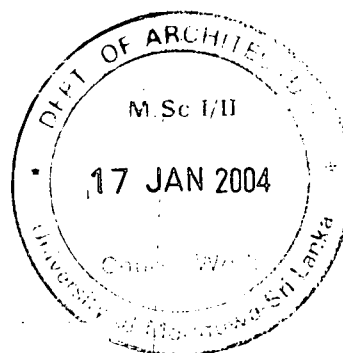
A DISSERTATION
SUBMITTED TO THE DEPARTMENT OF ARCHITECTURE OF THE
UNIVERSITY OF MORATUWA IN PARTIAL FULFILLMENT OF THE
REQUIREMENTS FOR THE DEGREE OF
MASTER OF SCIENCE

IN

ARCHITECTURE

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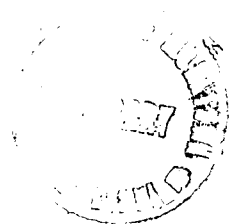
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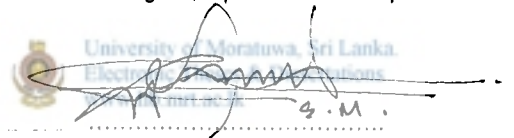


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DECLARATION

I declare that this dissertation represents my own work, except where due acknowledgement is made, and that it
has not been previously included in a
thesis, dissertation or report submitted to this university or to any other
institution for a degree, diploma or other qualification.



(S.M.S.D. Senanayake)

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IN PUBLIC BUILDINGS**

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1.0-INTRODUCTION

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1.0-INTRODUCTION

A work of art is essentially some thing in the artists mind and architecture might well be called an art or organization.

"Art ornament and symbolism have been essential to architecture because they heighten its meaning make it clearer give it grater resonance" (Luning P N, 1968, 75)

People feelings and ideas are expressed through 'art' form. Likewise, a work of architecture too, represents a form of communication and express ideas like any other work of art. So work of architecture, through it's inherits an overriding quality, evokes its expression these expressions make an easy way to create a dialogue with its user, through which they are conditioned and brought on to a common base. For instance in a religious environment, the quality of "sacredness" gives peace and devotion to the user and sets the environment for the smooth functioning of the particular activity similarly, a hotel may posses a dynamic is pleasurable environment.

1.2-OBSERVATION AND TOPIC EXPLANATION

People who lived in the early stages of the civilization have used different scions and symbols as communication media in very simple ways. During the later periods 'art' became the form of communication media.

"To the question of what is art, the answer frequently made is that is expression therefore it is clear that 'art' is a media of expressing human thoughts emotions and ideas too. (Hanumantha, 1974, 85)

"An art, architecture is more than satisfying the purely functional requirements of a building program. Fundamentally, the physical manifestation of architecture accommodates human activity. However the arrangement and organization of the elements of from and spaces are presented, therefore not us ends in themselves, but as means to solve a problem in response to, conditions of function, purpose and context find that is architecturally. (Ching, 1974, 10)

So as the above statement, architecture can be identified, as the art if organization, which understands the complex pattern of human activities and interpreting them in terms of, build environment. Thus architecture is the very special form of functional art.

Like any other work of art, such as painting, sculpture ...etc, architecture too represents a form of communication. Like any other language, architectural language too, has its vocabularies and grammar. Using these architectural language, expresses variety of visual qualities to the built environment depicting religious social and political act.

The purpose of architecture is producing comfortable environments, for the user that is the satisfactions of physical and psychological needs of the people. They experience these by mean of expressive qualities, which emitted from each environment product. there for the buildings could be termed as "good architectural creation " the quality of commutation of the level of expression is determined by the knowledge of architecture as language and its correct manipulation in order to express the required quality.

1.3-CRITICALITY AND INTENTION

In work of art, the artist deliberately and consciously embodies forms in tangible materials. As Elkhart states it is to be properly express a thing must proceed from within, moved by its form, in other words just as a man, being an intellectual animals, so man's work differs from natural species in their comprehensibility.



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"Architecture is produced by ordinary people, for ordinary people; there fore it should be easily comprehensible to all" (Rasmussen, experience n architecture; 1959, 56)

Designing and architectural product Bering comprehensible to all is the great responsibility of an architect. Because of an architecturally design space or a built form, fails to communicate with people or comfort the people, it doesn't have the good common of its language. Therefore it is very clear conception in to an expressive form. The knowledge of the language of them and good command of its language enables them to cast their concepts in a harmonious form.

Therefore each building gains its identity or predominant character by the environmental quality. If the right environmental quality is achieved in the space, which in turn provides the quality in the state of minds of persons involved thus improving and enhancing the function performed.

Each of these qualities sets a particular orderliness into activity makes the user more comfortable and orientates them towards the intended purpose. In the absence of which



it way causes confusion and disco comfort, so at a border level, it may even lead to disintegrate the whole social fabric.

It was however observed that in the present day context, the achievement of quality of superiority has become a much more complex task due to various reasons and therefore often its achievement is neglected even in the situation where it is presence has to be mostly felt; for example is some of the state owned buildings, such as parliament complex...Etc.

Therefore the intention of the study is to examine the built forms used to crate the quality of superiority in architecture.

1.4-SCOPE AND LIMITATIONS

The study is mainly concentrated on the expression of quality of superiority in a built form, and an examination of its function and context.

Between the two determinant factors, which are the qualitative and quantitative requirements, the latter will be mainly considered in regarding the expression of environmental qualities.

The analysis of the architectural function is explained by considering the components of a "form" and "shape". Therefore this dissertation attempts to find out that how. The components of form and shape are used to express the quality of superiority in built form.

Due to limit period of time the examples of selected case studies will be limited only to the buildings, which express the quality of superiority, and not about the building which the absence of quality of superiority where it's presence has to be mostly felt.

1.5-METHOD OF STUDY

The study would evolve in the following major stages.

- The importance of qualitative aspect of architecture and a brief identification of major architectural qualities in the built environment. There by it could be comprehended the reader, regarding the importance of having the qualitative aspect for being a good architectural product.
- Then it will discuss about the quality of superiority and brief identification of the different nuances of the quality and also the degree to which it manifested. Therefore, in this study local as well as foreign examples would be drawn as illustrations.
- Next analysis of the architectural language and its constituents.
Under this discuss the expression of quality of superiority which is related through the composition of the built form by means of the components of "form" and "shape". This further clarified with examples both local and foreign.
- Finally, discuss about the selected case studies where the above theoretical base would be applied to practical situations, both in "form" and "shape" of the built forms. Here only the local buildings would be selected for case studies.



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